

Proceedings of the 18th Regular Quarterly Meeting  
of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society.

The 18th regular quarterly meeting of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society was held on the evening of Nov. 13th 1905, at the residence of Edw. M. Ehrhorn, 2524 Filbert St., San Francisco.

President Chas. Fuchs in the Chair.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following members responded to roll call:

Chas. Fuchs	Edw. M. Ehrhorn	J. G. Grundel
Dr. E. C. van Dyke	James Cottle	J. C. Huguenin
F. W. Nunenmacher	F. E. Blaisdell	Fordyce Grinnell
Miss Julia Wright	O. E. Broemner	E. K. Carnes
Leon Numier	Dudley Moulton	Percy Baumberger

The following guests were present:

Prof. J. M. Aldrich	Mrs. J. C. Huguenin	Mrs. J. E. Cottle
Miss H. M. Broemner	Mrs. F. E. Blaisdell	Miss Ehrhorn
Mrs. Fuchs	Mrs. E. K. Carnes	

The Treasurer's report is as follows:

Mr. President:

The following is the Treasurer's report for the quarter just ended:

Bal. in Treasury at last meeting	\$ 6.65
Dues recd. at and since last meeting	3.50
Donated for Letcher memorial	15.00
	35.15
Expenses since last meeting	16.50
Bal. in Treasury	\$ 8.65

F. E. Blaisdell, Sec.

A communication was read from Mrs. F. W. Knight, notifying the Society of the death of Mrs. F. W. Knight, which occurred on May 15th, 1905, from typhoid fever. Mr. Knight was elected a member of the Society at its seventeenth meeting.

A motion of regret and sympathy was passed, the same to be extended to Mrs. Knight by the Secretary.

The matter of delinquent members was brought up for discussion, and it was decided that members two years in arrears should be dropped from the list of membership.

Mr. James Cottle, Committee on the Letcher Memorial reported favorably on the preparation of the same and stated that the cost would be about \$15. The amount was quickly donated by the members present.

60.0  
60.5  
60.6  
61.0  
61.0  
61.5

The following was communicated by Prof. J. J. Rivers, 87 629 N.  
5th St., Santa Monica:

"I have added to the species of butterflies found in southern California, the long tailed skipper (Endamus proteus). I imagine it has come to stay.

Agriculture appears answerable through the extensive cultivation of the Lima bean. The larva of this species being in common with many of its tribe possessing a preference for the Lycaeae Leguminosae.

Prof. Rivers stated that he desired to exchange Californian specimens of Endamus proteus for Lycaena anticis and Lycaena Xerxes.

He also wished any information as to the occurrence of species not mentioned in his list of the butterflies of southern California.

Prof. J. M. Aldrich, a specialist on Diptera, was invited to address the meeting.

Prof Aldrich gave an account of the progress of Dipterology, stating that it had received more attention in more years, and offers a field of investigation equal to any order in number of species. Probably not more than one half of the species are at present known, new species are readily found in any locality. Number of species now known north of the Isthmus of Panama number about 6,300. Probably many synonyms have been created.

He stated that Osten Sacken did more than any other man in early times, and that he had the faculty of getting acquainted with collectors and gathered large amount of material, which was mostly described by Low, Sacken did a part of the work.

In 1873 Mr. Sacken retired from the American field and left no representative.

Shortly after Prof. S. W. Williston - in 1879 - took up the Diptera, and then Coquillett. In 1890 he himself and Mr. Townsend about the same time, later many younger workers and probably 75 have contributed to the knowledge of the Diptera, about 50 doing descriptive work.

Prof. Aldrich exhibited his recently published catalogue of the Diptera - a very valuable contribution to the science.

Mr. Coquillett collected at Los Angeles, his chief work is the Bombyliidae, at that time.

The earliest collection in California was made by C. G. Thompson, he also worked over the material collected by the Frigate Eugenia, most of which was from the vicinity of San Francisco.

Osten Sacken, in 1870, was about Mono Lake and the Yosemite Park in California, and the Government published about 150 pages of the results.

Mr. Tyler Townsend worked up the lower California material, the results are in the California Academy of Science.

Prof. Aldrich received a vote of thanks for his interesting talk.

Mr. Edw. Ehrhorn stated that Prof. Aldrich's address emphasized what he had spoken of before, i. e., that each member should have some speciality. He said that Prof. Aldrich should be invited to give talks on the collecting of Diptera.

Dr. Van Dyke spoke of the Diptera that he had collected at Paradise Valley, Wash. He

Mr. J. G. Grundel reported a trip to the Santa Lucia Mts., in San Luis Obispo Co. He found that the Catocalae about willows varied greatly in color and selected spots resembling their coloration; and he wondered whether they were conscious of their color.

Mr. Fuchs named the Coleoptera collected by Mr. Grundel, namely: Cychrus convergens var. cicindela oregonia and Pterostichus castaneipes.



In regard to the matter of a national organization of Entomologists, the Committee appointed directed the Secretary to report that the Society was in favor of such an organization and that there should be no geographic restrictions and appointed Dr. Blaisdell as the representative of the Society.

Mr. Cottle stated that he, with Drs. Van Dyke and Blaisdell, had arrayed Mr. Letcher's library and collection, and that they were for sale. There were many valuable papers in the lot.

Mr. J. G. Grundel exhibited some Sesidae bred on blackberry, peach and wild cherry, and a species of Satyrus from San Luis Obispo Co., and Hepialis sp., and Catocalae from Alma Santa Clara Co.

Miss Julia Wright some exotic Coleoptera from Ceylon.

Prof. J. M. Aldrich a Calotarsa n. sp. from near Palo Alto.

Refreshments and social discourse then followed.

F. E. Blaisdell, M. D., Sec.

#### SPECIFIC NAMES SUGGESTING LOCALITIES.

For a long time I had puzzled over the derivation of the specific name of Pamphila juba, Scudder, and Argynnis juba, Edw., the latter a synonym of A. coronis, and the answer to the conundrum only came to me a few evenings since. Of course I had often heard of niggers "patting juba", but did not believe this act had been so dignified; then I read in Boisduval's description of Lycena Xerxes that it was taken "in the mountains of Cuba", and in fact that was a very favored locality; everything good seemed to be found in the Juba mountains, as they were sometimes termed, and I leaned back in my chair and wondered "where in California, or any other old place, are the mountains of Juba", when suddenly it flashed upon me that the written French characters for J and Y were very much alike, and that what Lorguin in writing to Boisduval had intended for "Yuba" had been read as "Juba".

Another name that has amused me is that of Gortyna sanzalitae, Grt. Packard in his Monograph of the Geometrid moths continually refers to species as being at Sanzalito. The correct name of the town is Sausalito, a diminutive of the Spanish work "Sausal", - a willow swamp, - but Behrens invariably wrote it "Sauzalito", which was misread "Sanzalito" by eastern entomologists, and so perpetuated.

Beverly Letcher.

hse, Hernández han sacado más de 100 mil pesos, sin incluir las comisiones que  
recibe el sindicato de la construcción, que se estima en 100 mil pesos. Los  
que sacan más son los que tienen más poder, y el sindicato de la construcción  
es uno de los más fuertes.

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## СЕМИНАР ПРИКЛАДНОЙ МАТЕМАТИКИ

## Model 1: naive

Proceedings of the 19th Regular Quarterly Meeting  
of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society.

The 19th regular quarterly meeting of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society was held at the Cafe Odeon, on Saturday evening, Feb. 17th, 8 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

President Fuchs in the Chair.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following members responded to roll call:-

Chas. Fuchs	Dr. E. C. Van Dyke	F. W. Nunenmacher
Edw. Ehrhorn	Jas. Cottle	F. E. Blaisdell
J. C. Huguemin	J. G. Grundel	Miss Julia Wright
Leon Munier	Chas. Riedy	Percy Baumberger

The following guests were present:-

Mrs. J. C. Huguenin	Miss M. Moser	Mrs. F. E. Blaisdell
Mrs. James Cottle	C. C. Riedy, Jr.	Harry Allen
Miss Bertha Brady		

The Treasurer's report is as follows:-

Mr. President:-

The following is the Treasurer's report for the quarter just ended:-

Bal. in Treasury at last meeting	\$ 8.65
Dues rec'd at and since last meeting	1.50
Expenses since last meeting	\$ 3.00
Bal. in Treasury	\$ 7.15

F. E. Blaisdell, Treasurer

A communication was read from Mr. C. V. Burke, stating that he wished to withdraw from the Society as he had given up Entomology and taken up Ichthyology.

The following acknowledgement of the Letcher memorial was then read:-



3235 Durant Ave.,  
Berkeley.

Mr. Chas. Fuchs,

President Pacific Coast Entomological Society,  
My dear Sir:

On behalf of my mother and nephew, as well as myself, I send you and the Entomological Society our sincerest thanks and assure you of our deep appreciation of the beautiful memorial to my dear Brother which your kind hearts prompted you to send us.

Believe me,

Yours most gratefully,

Jan. 6, 1906

Blanche Letcher

Prof. J. H. Aldrich then made the following remarks.

He stated that he had brought along a small collection of Diptera to illustrate the manner of mounting. Diptera is commonly poorly collected - the larger species chiefly and the smaller forms neglected, but to do good work they also must be carefully collected.

In the older works, species described are the larger ones, few exceptions where small species have been described.

In mounting, the black pins - 39 mm. Klaeger are stiffer - are best to use and small ones to make the collection look well. Avoid large pins. No. 1 pins are best, sometimes No. 2, and place the insect rather high on the pin, if necessary use a gauge to get them at equal height. Pass the pin through the thorax - I tell some collectors prefer not to pin through the center of the thorax, but to one side at the median bristles may not be disarranged, and they are used in classification.

It is a good idea to pin the Muscidae and Tachinidae to one side of the thorax.

For the small Diptera use the Klaeger Minutien pins. Pass the small pin into the body of the fly - by aid of a lens if necessary then pass the minutien pin down through a small oblong piece of white blotting paper, pith or cork, and then pass an ordinary sized pin down through the opposite end of the blotting paper, pith or cork as per diagram.

In collecting, collect individually and not by beating.

Look at the specimens before catching as by this means you gain a good knowledge of the habits of the species.

Prof. Aldrich exhibited the following species to illustrate the proper way of mounting: Hylemyia alcathoe,

Chrysomyia wheeleri, Eristalis aeneus, Tetanocera; and of the minute species Scatopse pulicaria, Diplosis,

Seratopogon, and Limosina.

Dr. Van Dyke: What is the idea of using blotting paper instead of pith or cork?

Prof. Aldrich: It is tough and thin when looked down upon. I will say that many minutien pins are soft, - specify Klaeger steel minutien pins, 1.50 per 1000. Use ordinary cyanide bottle for collecting, but be sure and keep it dry within, if it becomes moist take out cork and let it dry out.

Dr. Van Dyke then read the following two short papers:

The first dealt with the genus Leptura, particular reference being made to the species found in North America. He spoke of the fact that this a Palaearctic and Nearctic genus of about 175 species, was represented in this country by about 75 species, several being undescribed, or about three times the number found in Europe. Two exceptions to the



general northern distribution mentioned were, the two species from the highlands of Central Mexico. Mention was then made of the distribution of various groups of these and the relationship that the various members bore to each other. A careful study of the species, he said brought out many interesting facts, one being that the Rocky Mountains along supported no well marked species - Leptura nigrolineata being considered at most a very weak one, though it did harbor several rather interesting varieties. The Sierras, the humid Coast belt of the Pacific, and the Alleghanies each claimed one or more very distinct species. The Doctor considered that Leptura quadrillum was closely related to Leptura vexatrix, and that cubitalis was not a Leptura at all but an acmacope and closely related to basalis.

Later on in the evening he went over the species and with the aid of the specimens from his collection and a number loaned by Mr. Fuchs to make the series more complete, pointed out many peculiarities of 47 West Coast species known to him, all but three were shown.

In the second paper an effort was made to show wherein the fauna of the West Coast more closely resembled that of Europe and North Asia, than did that to the East of the Rocky Mountains. Mention was made of the statement made many years ago by Prof. Asa Gray, that the flora of Eastern North America as a whole was more closely related to that of the Japano-Manchurian region than was that of the West Coast. The insect fauna of the same regions was also found to bear a similar relationship. The reason the Doctor gave for this, was that the parts of the flora and fauna which bore this close relationship, were as a rule restricted to low levels where there was both plenty of sun and moisture. In past Geological ages, there was at Northern latitudes a great area of comparatively low land which made it possible for both these areas to gain their species from the same source. The West Coast could not get this fauna because at that period, it was barricaded at the North by great highlands, or else densely forested and quite cool lowlands, districts which the more sun loving species would not penetrate. The mountain and cool loving species of the Eastern continent would here however find a congenial home, and as such as the mountain systems of the two continents there came in close touch with each other, it was a simple matter for these to result a settlement of both regions with a related fauna. This is what no doubt occurred and it is with regard to this fauna, - the fauna of the mountains and the cool lowlands, that the West Coast is more closely related to the Palearctic than is that of the Eastern part of this country.

In order to bring out this point the more forcibly, he gave the distribution of all the known species of certain genera of the Silphidae the list including the following: - Necrophilus, Hadranc, Pelates, Pteroloma, Agyrtos, Sphaerites (one of the Nitidulidae according to Gango-bauer), Lyrosoma, Pinochytes and Platycholcus. Later on, a box containing all of the American species of this group with the exception of Pinodytes hamiltoni was shown, - a new species of Pteroloma among the number.

Dr. F. E. Blaisdell reported that a short paper on New Californian Coleoptera had been sent to the printer ("Entomological News"). He also stated that considerable time had been spent on the Gyrinidae and that the genus needed revision as Le Conte's paper was inadequate, as there appears to be several undescribed forms. He stated that Gyrinus affinis was easily recognized by its large size and aciculate punctuation; plicifer by the fold near the elytral margin before the apex; parcus not heretofore reported from California by its coarse golden punctures, this species was taken in considerable numbers at San Diego a number of years ago.



Mr. F. W. Nunenmacher stated that he had for exhibition a box of Hyperaspis arranged after Casey. That 4-oculata appears as the western form of undulata.

Mr. Chas. Fuchs read a paper on a trip to the Fort Tejon region.

Mr. Nunenmacher exhibited two new species of Hyperaspis; Oreus, and a series of Hyperaspis dissoluta Cr. as an extreme form of undulata.

Dr. Van Dyke the Lepturac of the U. S. illustrating distributional areas.

Miss Julia Wright a box of exotic coleoptera.

Dr. E. H. Blaisdell a box of Californian Gyrinidae.

Social discourse and refreshments followed.

Adjournment.

F. H. Blaisdell, Secretary.

Received a notification not based on facts concerning the 1000000  
million dollar foreign exchange which would be spent in the  
United States.

Major point is that there is no money to back a loan and  
therefore it is not possible to extend one on the basis of foreign  
exchange. The foreign exchange is not available at present. It is not  
possible to extend one on the basis of foreign exchange.

Issue:

Foreign exchange is not available and cannot be  
extended on the basis of foreign exchange. The  
foreign exchange is not available at present. It is not  
possible to extend one on the basis of foreign exchange.

Issue: Foreign exchange is not available.

Proceedings of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting of  
the Pacific Coast Ent. Soc.

The 20<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting or Field Day of the Pacific Coast Ent. Soc. was held at Fairfax, Marin Co. Calif. on June 3<sup>d</sup>, 1806.

The outing was very (un) successful on account of the steady downpour of rain.

At the suggestion of Pres. Fuchs, the members present, unanimously decided to hold a special meeting, & the meeting was called to order on the porch with Pres. Fuchs on the bench. In the absence of Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, Sec. & Mr. L. Munier, assistant Sec., Pres. Fuchs appointed Mr. John F. Killeen Sec. pro tem.

On motion of Pres. Fuchs - seconded by Mr. Killeen the minutes of the previous meeting and in fact the regular order of business was dispensed with.

The meeting was here interrupted by the Sec jumping up and giving chase to an Elatomile. Upon his return he was severely reprimanded by the Pres., but upon an appeal of the members present (and producing his capture) the members voted that he was justified in his action (and that the Pres. was out of order). The rain kept so interrupting the Pres. so often that he was finally obliged to call it to order - but without avail.

By this time a number of outsiders were present and delivered a number of short talks on the mental qualifications of anyone who would come



such a distance on a day like "this" to catch bugs. The majority of the remarks were concurred in motion of the Pres. seconded by Mr. Killen. The members at this point took a recess and adjournment inside to see the "Elephant swim the River".

During the recess a number of Coleoptera were taken, among the captures was Melanacela densa Lec., ♂ + ♀, two species of Aphodius; two Pterostichus, Psyllobora taeculata Lec. etc. about 25 specimens being taken during the day.

After a very sumptuous lunch (which was borne by the members) the Society decided to sit on the porch and watch the gentle rain come down in torrents, and wait patiently until they allowed the 5:37 train to take them back to the city.

The members who enjoyed the outing were President Finkes and John F. Killen.

John F. Killen  
sec. pro tem.

